such a tower of strength, and felt certain it

SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE.

Some Reminiscences of Burnside's East Tennessee Campaign.

As the little army under Bornside halted at Lenoir's, in East Tennessee, orders were issued for the troops to make themselves as comfortfast approaching, it being then late in October,

The 9th corps, having recently passed through the hardships of the Mississippi campaign, had returned to Burnside in Ohio in time to enter on the new campaign for the de-liverance of East Tenne-see. Jaded and weakened by malarious disease, we ascended the lefty cliffs of the Cumberlands, forded the three large rivers that lay in our pathway and crossed the border of Kentucky through Cumberland Gap into Tennessee. After a few days more of gave chances for Benjamin's, Roemer's and marching, by the way of Tazewell and Jacksboro', we reached Knoxville, remaining there a short time, and then marched to Lenoir's, supposing that place to be our destination for some time to come.

It seemed for awhile as though the muchneeded rest had come at last in our new encampment on that level plain. Houses of mud, the prospect seemed brighter for a lengthened a small force, the particulars of which were lines, and each hour of the night as well as the stay, improvements were daily made until a hardly known, especially in the East, camp in all its magnitude surrounded us.

The Government train arrived daily from Knowville bringing us provisions and ammunition, which were brought over the mountains in wagon trains of great length, so long as our communications were kept open.

The water tanks were left untouched by the enemy at the railroad station, which they burned, giving a full supply of water to our locometives. The two mills, which ran by water power from a large stream, were at our service, and everything was as desirable as could be expected for winter quarters. Drills and parades were again resumed, and affairs went smoothly mutil the morning of the 14th of November, when the camp was all astir.

Aids and orderlies galloped here and there with their messages, while the unwelcome summons to take everything and "fall in," without further notice, caused many regrets at the thought of leaving those sung quarters on a cold day. The line of march was soon established, and, instead of going in the direction of Knoxville, we started for the Holston River, four miles distant, in the opposite direction, to join the 23d corps, who had discovered that Longstreet had crossed over on his pon-"toons at Hough's Ferry, some distance below.

GENERAL WHITE'S ATTACK. A fierce attack was here made by General 9th were well up to their support, and the day | the hospital. passed with the enemy still in check, each side | The varied scenes of that November day will light, even the church spire being visible | 25,000 men, at once decided to raise the siege, choicest flowering shrubs may be placed on the cont buildings dimensions not given menced falling back slowly to Lenoir's, on dis- of our troops who were fortunate enough to right, but they did not press us hard.

Station.

an inferior force.

As soon, therefore, as he became aware of this strategic movement, orders were rapidly given along the lines and the retreat began. As soon as we commenced to withdraw, it our front followed us up closely. Occasional skirmishing was indulged in, which made our movements very uncertain and slow.

ing on the road north of us. Both armies on the same, and one on a parallel road; the dark night approaching, the weather cold and stormy, each striving for the coveted point. Who would reach it first? A few details of this long, weary night may

be of interest here. with us, orders were given to burn and abandon all supplies and baggage that could be dis-As we tramped through the mud on our retreat toward Knexville we passed the smouldering

wet and chilled through. may state the retreat from Lenoir's and the Baving no time to lose, as there were many siege of Knoxville was necessary, in order that | houses to visit, and the enemy was momentarily Thomas might meet Hood deprived of the aid expected, I hastily made known my errand, of Longstreet. As Burnside was fortunately advising them to act instantly, take what valso placed as to act with Thomas and coax Long- uables they had, and find refuge within the eral Grant left Burnside to his own choice | scores of these homeless families burrying toget and the waters of the Holston in its rear, was | could, while the remainder was left to be ranchosen by our leader, and, as we shall see, his sacked by the soldiers of either side. The plans were ably carried out.

A WEARY MARCH. The weary hours of that stormy night passed slowly away, but little progress being made. On account of the rough and muddy roads and the hills, which the horses could not ascend with the heavy guns and caissons without additional aid, mules were unhitched from the ammunition train and brought into requisition until those barriers were passed, and then they returned to bear their own burdens.

Our confidence was placed in the rear-guard. They were keeping a vigilant watch for the approach of the enemy, who we knew were following us closely, but the night being so dark, seemed satisfied to allow us a little headway until daylight should bring us to view.

The much-needed light came to our assistance at last as we found ourselves near the village of Campbell's Station, about a mile north of the railroad, where two roads came to a junction, leading to Knoxville, sixteen miles

We found Longstreet trying hard to reach this junction ahead of us by the road we came it, through which the railroad runs. No mat-Ferry, and so close was his army upon us in their endeavors to intercept us and cut us off from the only route to Knoxyille, that we from the only route to Knoxville, that we the object aimed at was high above them. at bay, hardly passed the point before the enemy Only random shots could be thrown, and even their disappointment. The first position taken to receive their attack, which came so suddenly, was only a temporary one, and at the first opportunity General Burnside formed a new line of defense some distance in the rear, behind a small crest, which partially protected our men from the fire of the enemy.

CAMPBELL'S STATION. . It is seldom a battle is seen in an open field, but here we had an opportunity of witnessing and engaging in one, which presented a magnifi- gained the crest, for which they were intent cent spectacle in the art of warfare, as the move- on possessing, causing our men to fall back. | the delicacies suited to Thanksgiving dinner, | trenches of Knoxville and aided in the deliverments of each army were distinctly seen with While trying to hold this position, General while absent ones from many of those North- ance of East Tennessee. their banners flung to the breeze as they faced | Sanders, a young and promising officer who had | ern homes were spending that day in Knoxeach other on that bloody field. While the dis- rendered much service in and about Knoxville | ville hemmed in by the enemy, but thankful | and on the 28th of January, 1864, the Presiparity of forces was great, our men seemed to with his cavalry, received a mortal wound. feel the great importance of trying their utmost | Darkness set in, and we found ourselves al- | celebrated that day as best they could, listen- | the thanks of Congress be, and they hereby to hold our positions, knowing that if we lost most completely surrounded by the enemy, ing to the patriotic airs from the different are, presented to Major-General Ambrose E. our chances of gaining Knoxville we could | who had commenced to erect earthworks within

hope for nothing. All attempts of the enemy to dislodge us strengthening went bravely on. The siege had they had. I remember well when the rations their gallantry, good conduct and soldier-like proved unavailing, and each time they charged | now fairly begun. ou our lines they returned dismayed at their | General Burnside, pained at the loss of one | crackers and salt beef, each man received a raw failure. It would be impossible for any one to who had risen so high in his estimation, was onion on this special occasion, and even that

November day. The maneuvers from place to place, the He was buried with military honors at 8 charges and counter-charges, the relieving of o'clock at night in the churchyard on the main | Knoxville. The church bells had ceased ring-

the left flank through the woods.

back still farther, to lessen our chances of being flanked by means of the woods, knowing the wily enemy would watch every chance. The withdrawal was accomplished by our officers and men with great deliberation and coolness, our new position was secured, and we waited again for the onslaught of the enemy. General Longstreet was evidently under the impression that by massing his troops and making one decided effort to crush us, he could wrest from us the key to Knoxville and capture us all. [By Chas. W. Walton, Capt., Co. E. 51st N. Y. Pole.] He at once hurled his freshest troops against us. On they came with frightful yells, but they found opposed to them the same stubborn columns. We were determined to resist all

attacks until darkness set in.

Here it was, while carrying orders to our able as possible, now that cold weather was brigade commanders, that I saw General Burnside watching every movement and directing affairs in a very exposed position, his very presence inspiring courage and confidence in As the fiercest struggle of the day was now raging, the sight of our leader recalled the days of Roanoke, New Berne and many other battle-

fields, and as the enemy dashed upon the veterans of Hartranft's and Ferrero's divisions with a more determined bearing than before, our men poured in a galling fire, and, lying low, Buckley's batteries to fire over our heads sweeping discharges of grape and canister, which told with dreadful effect. No troops could long withstand such a terrible ordeal, and, finding all hopes of victory gone, the rebel ranks began to waver, and, finally, they fell back before that tempest of iron and lead.

Thus ended the battle of Campbell's Station one of the best-fought battles of the war with

youd all praise. General Potter, commanding the 9th corps, and Colonel Hartranft (afterward promoted general), in charge of the 2d division, proved themselves in this conflict, as in many previous and subsequent ones, brave and gallant commanders, and inspired their men on as they did when they crossed the stone bridge at liant officers, and if the country has failed to | headquarters. award them their full meed of praise, the brave men who served so long under them will never forget their great courage and intrepid-

General Ferrero, commanding the 1st diselves equal to every emergency.

placed in ambulances and hurried off to Kuox- in flames, nothing to equal this great illumina-White and his division, while the troops of the ville, where they were tenderly cared for in tion had been witnessed in all our campaigns.

helding its position. The next day we com- ever be proudly remembered by the survivors | nearly half a mile distant. last to our relief, our forces were withdrawn, our lines were re-established. Thus, it will be seen that the enemy's ob- and we started for Knoxville. We left a regibest disposition they could of what troops they to make the enemy think we intended to rekept in our front at the same time that a por- main for the night and renew the combat tion of them were moving northward on the on the morrow, and, while they were thus bafpurpose of cutting us off from Campbell's as a rear-guard to our little army. We made the sixteen miles through the mud, mire, and Burnside well knew that there were only darkness during the night, and through the two roads leading to Knoxville, which came to morning mist beheld the town of Knoxville. interior works. a forked point at Campbell's Station, and if We can imagine the surprise of Longstreet the enemy should take the north road leading that morning when he discovered no enemy from Kingston and reach the junction ahead | before him. We were sixteen miles distant, protect the inhabitants of Knoxville.

SCENES AT KNOXVILLE.

citement that ran high among the peaceful will be remembered, the enemy's force left in citizens of that place, when informed of the drive him from his chosen places of defense, approach of the rebels to lay siege to the town. | that when we at last found ourselves securely around the three sides of its limits, (the Hol- at our back, it became apparent at once that army had fallen back upon the town and were All night long they were close upon us in ston River being in its rear,) a portion of the to take the aggressive was the least inviting intrenching themselves, as to give them no our rear, while one of their divisions was mov- town north of the railroad had to be left to the | method of fighting. mercy of the enemy; thus the numerous residences in that vicinity came unavoidably between the two lines, and many of them, as a military necessity, had to be torn down or burned, so as not to obstruct our range.

Nothing could be done but state the case rectly in front of the 2d division of the 9th corps, I was sent specially to notify the pensed with and destroy the mills. It was a families living in front of our line of the neraw, gloomy night, and the rain drizzled down. cessity of hastening and coming in from the great danger which surrounded them. I well ashes of our late camp-fires, and an inward I rode hurriedly from house to house, comdesire that we might remain and warm our- municating the sad news of my mission. My selves crossed our minds as we marched by approach in each case startled them, and as they did not know the situation, I found it almost To those who are not aware of the fact, I impossible to convince them of this reality. whether to fall back on Kingston or Knox- within our lines, heavily laden with bedding, heart of the town opened wide their doors, tucky. and did all they could for those who were left

> All that day Knoxville was made as defensible as possible. The troops, though wearied by three days' constant marching and fighting, worked with a will upon the rifle-pits and bastions assigned to each brigade and battery, lend their aid in the defense of their town. Contrabands were also pressed into the service, and by a united effort much was accomplished. In front of one of our positions on the north side of the town the chevaux-de-frise was comearly in the fall. They were stuck and firmly

among relatives and friends.

these with doubtful effect. DEATH OF GENERAL SANDERS.

The next day about noon picket firing was tween them and Sanders' cavalry division. The | matter I will presently show. rebels brought forward some of their batteries, which opened a heavy fire while the infantry

rifle range, while on our side the work of

fully describe the varied scenes of that long greatly shocked on hearing of General Sanders' was considered a grand treat.

brigades whose ammunition was exhausted, street of the town. Accidentally passing, and ing for morning service, prayers were ascendand changes of front, under heavy fire, never noticing the mournful procession by the partial ing for continued protection from different were excelled, while the valorous deeds of our light of the moon, aided by the light of a lanbrave commanders, who followed their men in | tern, I, also, attended the funeral of this young the thickest of the fray, inspired the way to hero. The generals and officers of every rank | the minister read from the Litany, "From all | We continued to hold our position until listening to the chaplain as he read the beautireserve of the enemy working around us on Church for the burial of the dead. Amid the fore the "assault of the enemy" was made, and solemnity of that scene before us and the still- Fort Sanders, made strong by every available General Burnside, on detecting this attempt to cut us off and get in our rear, ordered the batteries to fire into the enemy at left oblique, and the movement was soon abandoned under the withering storm of shot and shell.

At 3 o'clock, according to intention, we fell solutions of that scene before us and the still-ness of that night no other sound was heard the still-ness of that night no other sound was heard the point assailed.

Fort Sanders, made strong by every available means known to the engineer's profession, was the point assailed.

Benjamin's and Buckley's favorite batteries of six guns each were mounted in the opening of six guns each were mounted in the opening of six guns each were mounted

lines on the burial of Sir John Moore, who fell | Lieutenant Benjamin's, thick wires were on the field of Corunna-

"We buried him darkly, at dead of night, The sods with our bayonets turning, By the struggling moonbeam's misty light, And the lantern dimly burning." General Burnside caused the large earthwork erected in rear of the spot where he fell to be named "Fort Sanders" in honor of his

Where our breastworks crossed the Tazewell road, on the northeast corner of the town, stood an old mill, and adjoining, a bridge crossed the stream that furnished the water power. Some of the troops made a dam at this point, which caused the water to rise about seven feet, and, being rather wide, we considered the position impregnable, as it was also defended by a cotton battery above it on the hill, with its guns double-shotted, bearing on the bridge. Some officer put a sign-board, for the enemy to look at through their field-glasses, on a conspicuous part of the bridge: "The best way to Knoxville;" and, after all the labor at this stronghold, we were waiting, anxiously waiting, for General Longstreet to try this way. He wisely concluded it was not the best one, and, when he did come, tried to capture us and the town by the way of Fort Sanders, on the northwest corner, which was also considered impregnable, while the intervening spaces were composed of high, rocky cliffs and unapproachable banks, which made our earthworks prominent from the ridges above, and gave our infantry and batteries a fine range on the level plain stretched out before them.

The weary days of the siege passed slowly away. Occasional shots of musketry and cannonading were heard here and there along the

ourselves well against any surprise. The conduct of the officers and men was bein darkness at night, save what light we received from the moon the first nights of the siege, which proved a blessing and enabled us to work night after night until we felt secure. After that, and particularly when stormy, it was almost impossible to find a street-crossing, and I well remember how I used to go stumb-Antietam together at the head of their respect- | ling through the dark trying to find a fence or ive regiments, the 51st New York and 51st something to indicate the point I wished to Pennsylvania, or, as they were called, "the reach in my journeyings to and from the twins." General Burnside always seemed to | picket-line each night, through all sorts of have the fullest confidence in these two bril- weather, reporting "what of the night" to

A CONFLAGRATION.

About a week after the siege commenced an attack was made on our picket-line in front of one of our divisions of the 9th corps. When slight our men fell back they set fire to all the buildvision, which held the extreme right, and ings on the ground, in order to prevent the Generals White and Hascall, of the 23d corps, enemy's sharpshooters from using them for to whom was assigned the center, deserve equal | places of shelter; also, in order that we might praise for their part in this decisive victory, have an unobstructed view from our main while Colonels Sigfried, Morrison and Christ, lines. Among the buildings thus burned were each in command of brigades, proved them- the arsenal and machine shops, including the was at an end, and Fort Sanders resumed its We were obliged to leave our dead on the like this was an unusual sight for our soldiers, field, but the wounded, as far as possible, were | for while they had often seen a house or barn The whole town in the rear was a blaze of General Sherman was coming to our aid with

of us, we would be entirely cut off from Knox- intrenching ourselves as fast as possible, so as | guns, making ten in all, the fort being in com- | wrecks. wille and left in a very dangerous position with | to be able to withstand his assault, and also to | mand of Lieutenant Benjamin, who was Burnside's chief of artillery.

This mode of warfare was, indeed, a treat to us all. For the first time in two long years we through all their troubles. Now, let us turn to the commotion and ex- were at last on the defensive, and so accustomed were we to find the enemy and try to weeks of the siege many visitors from adja-When the line of defense had been drawn | hemmed in around this hilly town with a river | came so suddenly upon them that the Union

SHORT OF FORAGE.

For weeks and weeks did the inhabitants of Knoxville patiently wait, expecting daily the siege would be ended, many of them not venturing out of their houses for fear of a stray clearly to those who for years had lived in shot or shell. Provisions of all kinds were Pinding it impossible to take everything those happy homes. These houses, being di- very scarce, and many of them were obliged to stopped with a friend directly opposite our go on short allowance, while they had to pay were at a loss to know how to procure fodder. remember the looks of anguish and surprise as | our army for much less than their real value, | commander, for some reason, wanted one of his food for them.

the many horses and mules we had to feed was and ere we had gone five miles a blinding to take a forage wagon and a company or two snow-storm set in, and I decided not to try to River and in a southerly direction scour the dation on the road. At the first house we came country for barns and corn-cribs.

street from the main Confederate army, Gen- lines until all was over. At once could be seen | dently did not have troops enough to spare to | friendly with during the siege. It seemed like encircle the town south of the river. In this meeting an old friend, and in five minutes he way were our animals provided for, and had it made us feel as though we belonged there. The wille, and the latter, with its high eminence kitchen atensils and valuables, taking all they not been for this outlet they would have horses were well foddered and bedded for the inhabitants (more fortunate) living in the supplies had previously reached us from Ken- feather bed for the first time since I left home.

It must not be supposed that during all these without homes, some of whom found quarters | weeks both armies were idle. There was at | bed lay a wounded Confederate, who had been ened with everything available, such as hides and his forlorn condition, away from home and heads filled and packed solid with earth.

place, the loyal ones showing a great desire to guard would take their turn on duty at the as he had it to share. posed in part of a large number of sharp pikes- asleep, so the system of watching at night was Sheridan, who was then a division commander culture as the former. In fact, there are many said to be over two thousand-which were to have one man in every four awake and on under General Granger, and at that time had farmers who make a practice of harrowing captured from the enemy at Cumberland Gap | the alert, so that in case of anything alarming | acquired but little fame. A few months later the one on guard was to wake his three com- he was the hero of Winchester. secured in the ground at an angle of about 45°, and formed a barrier not easily surmounted. This plan was also adopted by Lieutenuntil he had driven him into the mountains of kind of harrows for this purpose are those with Knoxville is a hard town to shell, on ac- trenches, so that it would have taken but a mocount of its great acclivity from the plain below ment to have every man at his post under Our men were sorely in need of clothing and soil without dragging the plants out by the

The Confederate commander knew well that little army captured, all hope of regaining East | about us, the spirit of the men was surprising; Tennessee would be lost, so the final attempt | and soon after, when the question of re-enlistwas made on Sunday, the 29th of November, ment arose, whole regiments, with uplifted heard in the distance, telling us of the ap- and the rebel troops' courage was raised to hands, swore to serve their country still longer. proach of the enemy. They felt their way the highest pitch at the assurance of their Twenty years have passed since then, and gradually, and later in the day heavy skir- leader that they should dine in Knoxville on the number of participators in this campaign fore the spring growth advances the crop will mishing commenced on the Kingston road be- that day. That Burnside had a voice in this are gradually dwindling away. Those who can be sensibly increased.

> The Thursday previous, November 26, the | should peruse this sketch, will, no doubt, repeople of the North were seated around their call with pride many scenes and incidents cheerful firesides, their tables laden with all when they fought under Burnside in the before them, they felt thankful for what little were issued that day. In addition to the hard

Sunday came, and in a few hours Longstreet and his brave men were expecting to dine in response came forth, "Good Lord deliver us,"

stretched from stump to stump about kneehigh to trip the enemy as they approached, while a deep ditch, almost impossible to leap over, encircled the fort. It was a sad scene as

could end only in disaster.

Across the railroad, up the gentle slope, and through the stumps they came, while our guns were making havocamong their ranks. On they came, neverfaltering, with that well-known war vell; the stumps that the wires were attached to are reached, and down they fall amid charges of grape and canister, while the steady fire of the infantry from the adjoining riflepits, although destructive, did not deter them from rushing forward. They filled the ditch, and every foot of ground gave evidence of their great courage. Lighted shells with short fuses and hand grenades were thrown over in the ditch, and in another moment through the smoke we discovered another brigade closed en masse rushing on to meet the same fate, as our guns opened on them with renewed vigor. Yells mingled with groans as they fell, and, unable to stand such a scorching fire, they broke and fled to the rear; the few who returned in safety were truly fortunate. One or two leaped the ditch, climbed the parapet, and planted the colors on the fort, but only for a moment, as they were instantly hauled in by our men. Such deeds of heroism are rarely recorded, and we could not help but admire their pluck as they were marched off as prisoners of war.

Before the smell of powder and smoke had passed away, I, with a few others, passed out of the fort over the ditch on a plank and looked on that scene of slaughter. Such a spectacle I never again want to witness! Men literally torn to pieces lay all around-some in the last throes of death, others groaning and their faces distorted under the severe pains from their ghastly wounds. Arms and limbs, torn from their bodies, lay scattered around, while at every footstep we trod in pools of blood. The ground also was strewn with split guns, bayonets and equipments, not to speak of hats and boots. Over a hundred dead bodies were taken from the ditch alone while the vast number of the wounded were being carefully carried within the lines to receive the best care in our hospitals; as they passed by us on stretchers their moanings were pitiful to hear. Three hundred prisoners fell into our hands, representing eleven regiments, and it was evident to us that the enemy had met with a fearful loss, while ours was comparatively

A flag of truce having been granted the encmy until 5 o'clock, burial parties were sent out, and for an hour or two they were busy burying their dead, who were laid in rows and covered over with the soil. At the appointed time the signal gun from the fort was fired, the truce wonted aspect.

LONGSTREET GIVES IT UP.

This was Longstreet's last attempt to carry or dine in Knexville, and when he heard that

pass on to Virginia, and join Lee. The next day two regiments were sent out, | Thus ended the siege of Knoxville, after covering the enemy working around to our participate in its success. Night coming at drove back the enemy at this point, and soon a period of six weeks, and, a few days bly exclude the cool breezes of a summer after, that section of the country was again A few days after a crossing was effected over free from the presence of the enemy. Our ject was to make us believe that they did not | ment of mounted infantry as a picket-line, who | the Holston, when the enemy made an unsuc- | little army, divided in squads, marched out in | intend to force the fighting, while making the built a large number of fires in all directions, cessful attempt to capture the heights on the every direction. Hundreds of stragglers were opposite bank. He succeeded, however, in overtaken and captured, and when we reached planting a battery on a knoll several yards the log hut of some poor but loyal settler, above the bank of the river and about a quar- the welcome we received was both genuine road leading to and from Kingston, for the fled, we withdrew our pickets, who followed on ter of a mile southwest of Fort Sanders. This and hearty. Those who had been obliged to position commanded the fort and gave us great surrender their homes as a military necesannovance, so that it became a necessity to sity now returned, only to find them thorraise it on the exposed side to shelter the oughly ransacked or pierced with bullets and shells like a sieve. Their fences and piazzas In the fort were Benjamin's battery of four had been turned into fuel to warm their enetwenty-pounder Parrotts, Buckley's batteries mies, their shrubbery trampled under foot, of four twelve-pounders, and two three-inch | while their once happy homes were almost

Such were some of the sufferings of the loyal people of East Tennessee, but many of them kept up strong hearts, buoyed with patriotism,

It so happened that during the six or even cent places were shut up in Knoxville and could not return to their homes. The news time to return; others evere afraid to venture out and place themselves between the lines of both armies. These persons were obliged to accept the hospitalities of their friends until the siege was raised.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

One loyal man thus kept from his home headquarters. We all became quite intimate well for what they did get, and not stand on | with him. After the siege we marched eastthe quality. Those who had horses and cattle | ward to Strawberry Plains and Rutledge leaving our baggage and camp equipage in charge Many valuable horses were sold to officers of of an officer in case we returned. Our division merely because it was impossible to procure staff to go back to Knoxville, so I volunteered. Mounting a fresh horse, and taking an orderly The only way open to us to provide food for | with me, we started about an hour before dark, of cavalry, cross the bridge over the Holston | reach Knoxville if we could find good accommoto we applied for supper and lodging, and imag-Sometimes the party would be gone all day, ine my surprise to find in the head of the house and not see any signs of the enemy, who evi- the very man I had met so often and was so starved, as our resources were entirely cut off | night, while the orderly and myself enjoyed a from Cumberland Gap, through which our good hot supper preparatory to sleeping on a

Just before retiring this kind-hearted man took us in ah adjoining bed-room, and in the all times something to be done. Earthworks | taken in and cared for. Here was a fallen foe, were dug deeper and wider, batteries strength- yet no one could see his pale and emaciated face stretched over bales of cotton and strong hogs- friends, and separated even from his comrades, without feeling pity for him. Our host told us Each regiment was divided up into reliefs, that a wounded soldier, on whichever side he being assisted by many of the citizens of the and every four hours the appointed details for fought, was welcome to food and shelter as long

picket-line, which was across the railroad. A The next morning we rode into Knexville, vigilant watch was constantly kept, and many | passing the division of Gen. Gordon Granger, times there was quite an excitement when our | who came so quickly to our relief, and who pickets were surprised. Fears were enter- took our places while we followed Longstreet tained of a night attack when the men were eastward. Here it was I first saw Gen. Phil

ing it and using it as a substitute for coffee.

still answer the roll-call, and who by chance

The Congress of the United States passed, enough that their lives had been spared. They dent approved, a resolution providing "that bands, and, though no rich feast was spread Burnside, and through him to the officers and men who have fought under his command, for

> endurance." Meeting of Ex-Prisoners of War at Chicago, Ill. About 500 ex-prisoners of war assembled on present, and explained the legislation desired in behalf of his disabled and needy comrades. Upon being repeatedly called for, Comrade Felix La Baume arose, and, after delivering a pointed and forcible address, read and presented resolutions indorsing the Robinson bill, and expressing gratitude to Hons. John A. Logan and James S. Robinson for their efforts in be-

we witnessed those rebel troops hurled against | Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

THE CARROT.

The carrot has been cultivated from remote times; as an esculent it was known to the ancients. It is a well-known and esteemed vegetable, entering into the composition of various culinary dishes. It contains from six to eight per cent. of sugar. A transverse section of a carrot will show two parts of different colors. The outside rind is usually most highly colored, and is tender and nutritious; the interior, or heart, is more or less fibrous and insipid in taste; therefore, the value of the root depends upon the relative proportions of these parts, and the root with the smallest proportion of center is the most valuable. Further improvement in carrots will tend to increase the external rind and decrease the fibrous center. There on the arbor. If the grape is not a native, it are numerous varieties of the carrot in culti- | will not do so well on an arbor as it did when vation; these are generally divided into two classes, distinguished as long or field carrots, and short, horn, or garden carrots. The latter are preferred for culinary uses, and the larger and coarser kinds are preferred for live-stock. One bushel of carrots and one bushel of oats, given in alternate meals, are said to be of equal value with two bushels of oats alone. They are also very beneficial to the health of animals, and are more nourishing than turnips. The soil best suited to carrots is a light or sandy loam. It is useless to attempt to grow good carrots unless the soil is deep and well loosened up, so that no resistance may be offered to the downward growth of the roots. The seeds should be sown thinly in shallow drills. They are furnished with hair-like appendages which cause them to adhere and renders them difficult of separation in sowing. This is overcome by first steeping them for a brief time in water, and afterwards rubbing them apart in dry sand. The drills may be from eighteen inches to three feet apart, according to the variety; thinning the plants from six inches to twelve inches apart will also depend upon the variety, the larger kinds requiring the most space. They require careful treatment in hoeing and keeping clear of weeds when young, but when they get well supplied with leaves they grow rapidly. The roots can be kept for months in a cool, dry place, especially if they are packed away in dry sand.

TREES FOR SMALL-SIZED LAWNS. It is a mischievous error too frequently per-

petrated to plant large-growing trees close to though trees and shrubs are chief decorative ornaments of a place, they become disagreeable when in wrong positions, and when closely massed around a habitation they prevent the sanitary effects of direct sunlight and the healthy action of winds upon the building and its immediate surroundings, and a damp, dered. Small groups or beds of some of the pounds of yellow ochre. These are the prounhealthy atmosphere is consequently engenawn near the house; but a close-surro evening. A circular bed ten or twelve feet in diameter filled with the evergreen Mahonia, or with yucca filamentosa, can safely be introduced even on very small fronts. Lawns are frequently overplanted, in fact this is a common mistake made by young planters, and it is especially annoying, as the trees grow up, to find that they are of the largest-sized kinds, and that they must either be removed, defaced by constant trimming to keep them low, or destroy all around them. Among the best of medium-sized trees for lawn planting the fol-lowing may be noted: Of the maples, the field maple (Acer campestre), striped barked (Acer Pennsylvanicum), Japan maple (Acer palmatum), and many others of Japan origin. The Judas tree (Cercis Canadensis) and the dogwood (Cornus florida) are native plants of great beauty both in foliage and flowers. The red and white double-flowering varieties of the horse-chestnut are well fitted for ornament, but their close, dense tops unfit them for planting near the house. The Kalreuteria paniculata is an airy looking, medium-sized tree. Magnolia conspicua, M. Lenne, and M. Soulangeana are deciduous species of this fine family. The tamarisk, although of spreading growth, is an early-flowering plant of much beauty. The snowdrop tree, or silver bell (Halesia tetraptera), the fringe tree (Chionanthus Virginica), the witch-hazel, (Hamamelis Virginica), the hop tree (Ptelea trifoliata), the buffalo berry (Shepherdia argentea), and Styrax Japonica are all suited for planting as low-growing trees.

GRAZING AND SOILING.

tures on which the feed is plenty, and accessible | years on the same ground. with the least possible amount of labor. But it is not profitable to have cows subsist entirely by grazing, especially where land has much support them. There is no way in which ground yields so little food as in pasturing. The surface may be covered ever so thickly with grass, yet produce but little food, because the growth is so frequently interrupted and put back by the injury done by constant cropping. As much food will grow on one acre where it is allowed to grow without molestation as will grow on three acres when mutilated by being bitten off every few days, the and reduce the fruit. circumstances being in other respects the same. The costliness of the grazing system was well illustrated by the statement of a practical farmer recently in a farmers' club. He said when he began farming, a few years ago, on 100 acres, he cultivated forty acres, and had sixty acres in meadow and pasture, and found | field were not sick in any way. it difficult to keep stock equal to twelve cows. He has now adopted the plan of cultivation and gathering the food for his stock, and as a consequence he has reduced his grass land to thirty acres, and finds no difficulty in keeping the equivalent of thirty-six cows, and has seventy acres of land to cultivate instead of | times that number. forty.—National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

HARROWING GRAIN CROPS IN SPRING. The question may well be asked, Why do farmers consider it necessary to cultivate corn, potatoes and some other crops while they are growing, and do not cultivate wheat, rye or oats? We know of no reason why the latter would not be as much benefited by surface over their wheat and rye fields in spring when the soil becomes sufficiently hard for the opefield which had not been disturbed. It is a the hill, but if they do not mix and form new variegood practice, when putting in winter wheat | ties in this way, how are new varieties obtained?-With all these discomforts, adding thereto | and rye, not to harrow too finely over the seed | Rural, Johnstown, Pa. unless the place was soon reduced and our the bitter cold weather, with ice and snow all at that season. When the surface is thickly studded with clods, the young plants are pro-tected from the cold dry winds, and when the clods break down by freezing and thawing, they furnish a fine covering to the exposed roots, and if smoothed over with a harrow be-

> To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: For fifteen years there has not been a season

so bad for ripening corn as that of 1883. It is estimated that the State of Wisconsin alone will need 150,000 bushels of seed; similar conditions prevail in most corn-growing States, and probably not one farmer in fifty has corn that is fit for seed. Every one should test his seed corn by placing several average samples between folds of moistened flannel, and if it does not germinate, then look sharp for corn that will grow, or the results will be hundreds and thousands of dollars of loss to the farmers and millions to the country; look sharp, too, for corn of the best variety which ripened in 1883. It is a well-known fact that there was only one variety that ripened perfectly in this the 1st inst. in the First M. E. Church at | State the past season, and this variety was the Chicago, Ill., Captain Robinson acting as chair- Improved Learning. The Learning is a pure, man, and Comrade Gessner as secretary. Dr. fixed and distinct variety, first brought to Somers, president of the State association, was ceived the highest award over all other varieties of yellow field corn, since which time it quality not being surpassed by any other known variety. These facts alone will be highly appreciated by farmers in the extreme northern latitudes where other kinds will not ripen. The ears are long and haudsome, with least the shortest time. It has the intorset ment and recommendation of many leading physicians in this State and elsewhere. It is sold by every druggist at \$1. Write for free 40-page pamphlet to R. K. HELPHENSTINE, Druggist, Washington, D. C.

very large, deep grain of deep orange color and small, red cob. It is very productive, having yielded 136 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. If any one would like a sample of the Leaming corn, I will send same by mail for ten cents DELOS STAPLES. for postage. WEST SEBEWA, IONIA CO., MICH.

GRAPES ROTTING. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I have an English grape-vine with two main branches from same root, one and two inches in diameter, and about twenty feet long. The vine has been running on an apple tree, but the grapes most all rot and drop off before maturing, which I have been informed was on account of too much shade. I have removed the vine from the tree (not disturbing the roots) and placed it on an arbor. Will you please inform me in "Rural Topics" of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE how to prune the vine, and anything else that will be necessary to insure a crop of grapes? R. K. BAIRD.

PICKWICK, TENN. Ans. It is not at all probable that the shade of the tree caused the grapes to rot. You will doubtless find that they will rot quite as readily sheltered in the apple tree. With regard to pruning, it will be well to cut down pretty closely, so as to start strong shoots; and what wood may be left for fruiting must, of course, be the strongest of the last year's growth. All slender and useless growth should be removed.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.-This catalogue embraces, as a kind of specialty, a good list of extra hardy apple trees; the lists of various kinds of fruits are select rather than profuse in numbers-a highly commendable feature. A couple of pages are devoted to a list of Holstein cattle which are for sale. The reason given for breeding these is "that, having investigated thoroughly the different promising breeds, we decided, to our utmost satisfaction, that the Holstein combined more good points than any other strain."

Catalogue of Small Fruits. Grapes, &c., of the Wayne County Evaporated Fruit Co., Newark, Wayne County, N. J .- The Ohio black raspherry is a specialty of this firm, who claim it to be the best drying and canning berry in existence. A selected list of strawberries, coupled with thoroughbred Jersey cattle, all ages, all for sale, though unusual in a catalogue, is rather appropriate than otherwise.

Select Roses for 1884. For Sale by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.—This is a select list of the best and newest roses, with a particularly graphic description of their particular merits, their origin, &c. There are many larger and dwellings and other kinds of buildings. Al. more extensive lists published, but this contains none but really good sorts.

-The following is strongly recommended by those who have used it as a cheap, durable paint for out-buildings: Fifteen gallons of petroleum, eight gallons of linseed oil, one half gallon of Japan varnish, and one hundred out-buildings, dimensions not given.

-Some extended trials made in Wisconsin in regard to the value of sait on wheat, seem to Hospital and Camp, a member of President Linprove that a dressing of from one to two bushels | coin's family at the White House, held in affectionper acre added from four to six bushels to the in- ate remembrance by thousands of scarred vetercrease, and that it favored earlier maturity and

a stronger straw. -Sunflower seed is said to be the best egg producing food known for poultry. They eat it greedily, fatten well on it, and increase in eggs. greedily, fatten well on it, and increase in eggs. most intensely interesting War Records ever public is fully recommended by poultry breeders lished. It will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It keeps them healthy, prevents chicken cholera, and should be fed to laying hens three times a week. For show birds on exhibition, a short diet of the seed

gives their feathers an extra glossy coat. -To try to grow corn on an old sod is nearly always a disappointment. There is an extra amount of work in keeping the grass from starting up in the furrows. While a decaying sod is excellent for corn, one that is all the time trying to live is a detriment. Old sod should be plowed very early in the fall, and if growth | says: appears it can be destroyed by harrowing, and appears it can be destroyed by harrowing, and Major S. D. Newman, Washington, D. C. My Dean Major: I have examined the plates of the My Dean Major: I have examined the plates of the

lower than this, and it will not. a suitable number of raspberries and blackberries to take the place of an equal number of older plants which are to be destroyed. We need not be reminded of the fact that old plantations can be shown which have existed for perhaps a score of years. But we also know that plants

This chart has been produced at great cost and labor, and is meeting with universal and increasing demand. Every soldler who took part in the late civil surfice about of the G. A. R is especially favited to this work. Price the great cost and labor, and is meeting with universal and increasing demand. Every soldler who took part in the late civil surfice about of the G. A. R is especially favited to this work. Price the great cost and labor, and is meeting with universal and increasing demand. Every soldler who took part in the late civil surfice about of the G. A. R is especially favited to this work. Price the great cost and labor, and is meeting with universal and increasing demand.

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Every soldler who took part in the late civil surfice at great cost and labor. -It is good and wise practice to plant yearly set out in a new place will give more satisfac-If cows must graze, they should have pas- tion than plants which have been for many

-It has been found that the soil on which strawberries grow has much to do with their enduring shipment. On poor, sandy soil, they by ALLAN PINKERTON, who was chief of the U. S. have not borne conveyance a hundred miles:

Socret Service during the WAR FOR THE UNION. value, because it requires so great an area to have not borne conveyance a hundred miles; on stronger and better land the same sort

possessed great shipping capability. -For canning purposes the Trophy tomato is still considerd to be the best variety, and twelve tons per acre is a good average crop. With heavy manuring and extra attention, as many as sixteen tons per acre have been grown, but in general, high manuring is not desirable, as it tends to force a large and late growth of vine

-The best way to rid fields of the wild blackberry is to let hogs root them up. They are very fond of the bark of the root, although it is bitter and astringent. In a neighborhood where hog cholera was prevalent it was observed that those who had the run of a blackberry-infested

-The value of ensilage must be very great, according to a statement made by a speaker before the Ensilage Congress, who said that his experience could be summed up in one factthat the same area of land that formerly supported only two cows now supported fifteen

-The time will come, sooner or later, when farmers and others will cease to try to grow two crops at the same time on the same piece of ground. At a late meeting of the Elmira Farmers' Club the question of seeding grass with barley was under consideration. A proposition was made to sow the barley early, and after it is harvested, plow and fit the ground for grasssowing in September; which was considered favorably and generally assented to. -- A farmer says that he does not think it

pays to plant pumpkins with the corn. It is an old-time habit which many farmers still favor. but it is questionable as to profit. Those who have abandoned it claim to secure an earlier and larger yield of corn. The increase of the corn crop more than compensates for the loss of the pumpkins. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Much has been said against potatoes mixing in

Ans. New varieties are raised from the seed found in the ball which succeeds the flower; this is potato seed proper. These seeds are much like tomato seeds, and are treated much in the same manner. The young plants are set out at proper distances apart, and will produce a crop the same season. Each plant will produce a different variety. The best of them are selected and planted, and in time their true values are obtained. Many hundreds and, in fact, thousands of seedlings may be rejected for one which is thought worthy of cultivation. Will the walnuts and chesnuts sold in the grocery

stores do for planting? Where can I buy black walnuts for planting?-J. R., Chester, Pa. Ans. Neither walnuts nor chesnuts will vegetate after they are dry. We doubt if nuts fit for planting can be obtained so late as this. They should be put in the ground as soon as they ripen in order to have them grow.

I have been experimenting for several years with the black Hamburg and some other kinds of foreign grapes in my vineyard and have met with nothing but disappointment. I ask if you think that grafting them on Concord would make them grow better than they do when raised from cuttings ?-R. F. G., Albemarle county, Va. Aus. Nothing would be gained by such graft-

ing. The trouble is uncongenial atmospherical conditions, and grafting will not alter these.

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There has never been a medicine for rheuhas been thoroughly tested by many of our matism introduced in the United States that best farmers with the greatest of satisfaction. has given such universal satisfaction as Du-The Leaming is the earliest yellow dent corn | rang's Rheumatic Remedy. It stands out alone in cultivation; it will ripen in ninety days | as the one great remedy that actually cures from time of planting; it is extra early; not a | this dread disease. It is taken internally, and hard, flinty corn, but sweet and nutritious, never has and never can fail to cure the worst making excellent feed and the finest meal, its case in the shortest time. It has the indorseTHE BEST

Hair restorative in the world is HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. It cures all diseases of the scalp, and stimulates the hair glands to healthful action. It stops the falling of the hair; prevents its turning gray; cures baldness, and restores youthful color and freshness of appearance to heads already white with a . The following are a few illustrations of what is done by

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HAIR RENEWER:

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ET MR. KESLING, an old farmer, near War-east, Del., had scarcely any hair left, and what little there was of it had become nearly white. One bottle of Hall's Hall Renewer stopped its falling out, and gave him a thick, lexuriant head of hair, as brown and fresh as he ever had-By Mns. A. T. Walt, Greenfield, Chenhire, Eng., writes: "I have found the greatest ben-efit from the use of Hall's Hall Renewen, it having restored my hair, which was rapily fall-ing off, and returned its original color." 23 DR. EMIL SEIP, Detroit, Mich., certifica

that "Hath's Hain Renewan is excellent for hair growing, and gives back the natural color to faded and gray hair." And Mrs. S. E. Elliott, Glenville, W. Va., says: "One bottle of Hall's Hall Kenswest restored my hair to its natural, youthful color." No injurious substances enter into the composition of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.

and it is not a dye. It's vegetable ingredients render it in the highest degree beneficial to the scalp as a preventive of disease. Its effects are natural and lasting, and it does not make the hair dry and brashy, like the so-called restoratives conpounded with alcohol.

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thing with which it comes in contact. 3d-It is a single preparation, and more convenient of application than any other hair or whisker dye. 4th-It contains no deleterious ingredients, as do many preparations offered

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ans, has just been laid to rest near Boston, under

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should be plowed over in spring, but not deep enough to turn up the grassy surface.

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Army Corps Endges which you have prepared for publication. According to the star-ment of the late Adjustant-General, they are more accurate than these heretofore published by the Engineer Department, U. S. A., and seem to me to be a most creditable work.

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